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of population has occurred. The ruins of Koati and the aboriginal myths and traditions concerning the island of Titicaca are the subjects of research in the two last chapters of the book. There is an indication in one of the notes that the author will soon publish a more extended work on Bolivia, and the character of the book before us is ample ground for the cordial hope that it will be published soon.

ISAIAH BOWMAN.

Crete, the Forerunner of Greece. By Charles Henry Hawes and Harriet Boyd Hawes. Preface by Arthur J. Evans. xiv and 158 pp., map, plans, bibliography and index. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1909.

As the area for new discoveries over the earth's surface becomes from year to year more restricted and the legend *Terra incognita* is daily falling into disuse among the map-makers, man is forced to travel back, chronologically instead of longitudinally, if he would seek new lands and learn of strange peoples. The spade of the excavator is supplanting the oar of the mariner; and the traveller's tales brought back from buried years are hardly less wonderful and scarcely more credible than those which amazed our forefathers on the return of some early voyager. Fifteen or twenty years ago Homer and the Homeric age marked the day-spring of Greek civilization and the legendary date of the Trojan war stood like a boundary stone on an unknown and apparently unknowable chronological wilderness. But Dr. Evans and his fellow workers in Crete have changed all that, and this little book in Harper's "Library of Living Thought," by two of those workers is a record, up to date, of that change. How completely our earlier notions have been upset is evident from the start we receive on finding the Trojan War the last and closing date of a long and glorious chronology. The Year 1200 B. C. is so recent, so near to yesterday, that age upon age, period upon period, of human activity and progress, in government, commerce, architecture, art, and even in writing are set back of that time until we reach the Neolithic.

The book is a plainly written and evidently popular account of the discoveries in Crete on which this remarkable extension of our mental horizon backward into the origins of European life is based. The principal sites, the exhumed treasures, and the great palaces are described, and the old life of the Minoan people is set forth in considerable detail, even to the plumbing of their houses and the latest modes of the ladies' dress. A short preface by Dr. Evans himself assures us that the two authors speak with knowledge. An apology for a map is barely sufficient to enable us to locate the ancient sites, and leaves us happily free to fill in rivers and mountains, roads and railroads (if such exist) to our heart's content, thereby differing from the work of early chartographers who peopled their waste places with strange beasts and stranger names. In other respects the appearance of the little volume is good.

STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

The Nitrate Deposits of Chile. By R. A. F. Penrose. *Jour. of Geol.*, Jan.-Feb., pp. 1-32, Chicago, 1910.

The much-discussed problem of the nitrate beds of northern Chile is here reviewed and some new light thrown upon it. After an introductory statement as to the history of the nitrate mining industry and the physical features of the nitrate region, the author discusses the mode of occurrence of the nitrate deposits